

NO NEW DISCLOSURES MADE.

Session of Military Court Yesterday Uneventful.

NATIVES ON TRIAL FOR TREASON.

Circus-like Statement of the "Roaring Bull" Varies the Monotony of the Proceedings—Commission Treated to a Surprise by Failing Plaster.

The Military Commission was entirely unprepared for the plaster bouquet that was dropped on their table yesterday morning about 10:30. The dignity of official capacity was entirely undone for the time being. A piece of stucco plastering from one of the beams forming the panels of the ceiling, dropped without warning upon the center of the table about which the Commission was seated. Fortunately for the members of that body the length of the plastering which fell tallied exactly with the distance between Colonel Whiting and Captain Kinney, giving just space enough to let them out without injury.

There was no warning of an impending break in the ceiling. A few in the audience saw the plastering give way but before anyone could say a word there was a crash. Everyone jumped to their feet and Colonel Whiting, covered with white dust, got on to the rostrum and said, "I guess we'll take a short recess."

The excitement was soon over, the plastering cleared up and the Court pursuing the even tenor of its way, thankful that no one had come in contact with the ceiling.

The first witness, Kawelo, was called shortly after 10 o'clock. He stated that he was stopped Sunday night, January 6th, by a party of soldiers of the Republic while coming into town. He was one of a party of about eight; John Kalauka was there; they were all coming over to fight. I talked with Kalauka and know he was on the same errand. Word had been sent for us to come over Sunday morning. Kauli came and got me and we went from house to house gathering other men. When the guards stopped us we went back and afterward came to my place in Honolulu on foot. Kalauka went away and returning about 2 o'clock, told us to go back to Koolau and take food to the men by Makapuu Point, as it was impossible to reach them by any other way. Got food and went out but was captured on the way.

Cross-examination:—Kauli and I were leaders of the party that went out; was not armed; no one was; didn't reach the place we intended to go to; did not say, "the guns are in a certain place, let's go up and fight."

Woke Kalauka and told him to go to Honolulu to fight. At this juncture the ceiling, or a portion of it, dropped. Not until 11 o'clock was the thread of the cross-examination again taken up. Witness said he would not have taken the provisions unless so directed by Kalauka; was employed by Major Sewn and to do certain work, but have not been paid for it. Kalauka would have gone to town whether called or not. Here the witness went on to tell a little more of his story but was stopped by the lawyer, who said he did not care to have any more told.

Maula, the next witness, told of being with the party of natives on the Monday morning; saw Kalauka who said he had some news. "We were to go back to Koolau to get food and carry it to Diamond Head by way of Makapuu Point"; met "Joe" Clark going about to get men to help those at Diamond Head; Clark was on horseback; heard there was a fight going on.

Cross-examination:—Kauli was the leader who brought us from Koolau; he woke me up. I was one of the men who was hired by Seward to land arms and had been told when the time came to use them, Kauli would let us know; refused to go and get men, but afterward went against my will. We were sworn not to desert by Johnny Lilili. Witness would have left party without fear of his life being taken; don't know Kalauka's rank; did not carry any orders.

Kia, another of the prisoners of war, said he had fought against the Government troops on the Waiialea road January 7th; Palau told him to go; belonged to a squad made up of men from Kaunakapili district. Know from Kalauka that he was in the field; did not see him fighting, but saw him running; expressed an opinion about Biplikane running away, but kept on fighting until found soldiers on all sides.

On cross-examination, the witness said Palau had asked him to go out on Sunday; told him to go to the mauka side of Diamond Head where he would find people; did not know what he was sent out for until he got in with a party going the same way.

Manuel Kuhia sworn: He was among those fighting on the Waiialea road; Palau told him to go out Sunday afternoon; lives near Kaunakapili church. Palau was the leader of squad. Biplikane was present at Waiialea engagement. Witness was man who raised the white flag; as soon as first cannon was fired Biplikane and a lot of others ran away.

George Townsend was called and said he was at Kaalawai and saw a good many natives come out and then go away on Sunday morning; went away because there were no foreigners around; they expected a lot of haoles to help them. Townsend was subjected to a desultory cross-examination, after which Captain Kinney asked if all the men who went out had staid, whether there would have been enough arms for them. Townsend thought not. Many of the natives left because they found no leaders or foreigners.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was nearly 2 o'clock before the

Commission opened for business. The delay was occasioned through removing the plaster which fell during the morning. Captain Camara was still absent on account of sickness. The attendance of visitors was smaller than at any previous session.

Keawe:—Witness took part in insurrection; Kauli told witness go there Sunday night; Abraham there; didn't want to go; they said witness be shot if didn't go out and battle. Cross-examination:—Witness lives near Iseberg's place; Kauli and Abraham came for witness Sunday morning; told go to Kahala; all men there had arms; witness didn't refuse go when told.

Kola:—Went to Kahala Sunday night; witness put on belt and took gun; Abraham and Kauli asked witness to go; they said all those who loved their country go down Kahala; didn't say what for; was told if didn't go would be killed; put pistol against head of witness and told go Kahala; Abraham and Kauli together; they were committed to wait upon people to get them go Kahala; witness was given belt and gun after getting Kahala; witness been drinking awa on Sunday; live at Waiialea near Iseberg's.

Iosepa Ullani:—Witness belongs to Company A; attended Kanehameha school; discussed politics with D. Kanuha, one of teachers and some scholars; told witness didn't like Government under missionaries; said going to change; he wanted queen restored.

Cross-examination:—Had discussion at Kanuha's shop at Kanehameha school; witness works for Dr. Whitney; has one month vacation every year; discussion held last part December; some of schoolboys were present; military gentlemen had not missionaries; witness not asked join movement to overturn missionary government.

Prosecution against D. Kanuha closed. Defense called John Wise. He testified as follows:—Know Kanuha; met him on 6th January; met him at Biplikane's where witness was living; witness and Kanuha rode out to Bertelmann's; from there went to Kaalawai; witness had guns in wagon; don't think Kanuha knew about it; Kanuha didn't assist in taking guns out of wagon when arrived at Kaalawai; good many people there.

Cross-examination:—Kanuha came my house; think there was six rifles; brought them bundled up; told witness keep them; told take them to Bertelmann's; one of rifles was in case in bottom of wagon; Kanuha could reach it any time; native brought guns to witness on Thursday; told by Sam Nowlein some guns be sent to me; took all rifles out to Bertelmann's.

Lot Lane:—Did not see John Wise and Kanuha at Kaalawai on Sunday; witness was asleep; saw Charles Barrow there; didn't see Kanuha give any one rifle to keep for him.

J. W. Biplikane:—Saw John Wise and Kanuha at Kaalawai on Sunday, January 6th; Wise came in carriage; Kanuha came afterward; there when carriage came; horse and carriage belonged to witness; Kanuha didn't ask anything from wagon into house; saw them when they left; Wise drove; Kanuha walked.

Cross-examination:—Wise or Kanuha didn't come back; don't know anything about six rifles and bag of pistols being hid in barn of witness; witness didn't take out any rifles; witness shown rifle marked "J. W. B."; got gun out at Kaalawai; saw Springfield rifle out there; witness wanted know where it came from; many people have initials "J. W. B."; witness wanted to know how Springfield rifle with his initials on it got there; if witness had rifle wouldn't have gone out there to get one; (admitted gun shown to him in court to be his); witness had been planning; said when everything was ready witness would fight; witness denied in the name of God having talked about coming rebellion to any one; never told Wise to go into fight; didn't know anything about two guns taken from place of witness today; no knowledge of secreted arms at house of witness; saw the long gun marked "J. W. B." at Kaalawai (Both long and short guns put in evidence by Judge-Advocate.)

John Kaulauka, in his own behalf:—On Sunday night, January 6th, several natives came to house of witness about 12:30 o'clock and woke him up; witness wanted to know what such late call was made; was told to say nothing but put on your clothes and get your horse ready and come with us; after getting horse ready witness wanted to know reason of visit; was told telephone message been received telling them come up right away; if witness knew it was to fight wouldn't have gone; didn't know what was coming to town for; witness told others was royalist, but didn't want to fight; wanted to wait and see if queen wouldn't be restored; if not must do best we can; witness did not go with men, but came into town afterward; swear by Almighty God didn't tell other men go and fight; witness said no truth in statement made yesterday by one of men that witness been drill squad men at Maemae; witness goes to church and drills Sunday school; witness has no ill-feeling against present Government; they have done nothing to witness; was arrested on Thursday in town; witness was at one time a policeman.

Attorney Kaulauka announced he had no further evidence to introduce in behalf of his clients.

J. W. Biplikane wished to make a statement of his connection with the insurrection. He preferred to tell everything, so all could hear it. Left his house at 11 o'clock on Sunday, January 6th; went out to Kaalawai and saw a number of armed people there; was asked by them for password; witness answered he was "Biplikane"; was told "Aloha Aina" was password; witness told to go out there Sunday afternoon; thought to find a million people there; only found a painful few; witness couldn't go back home; was told by Wilcox to stay guard of some people in house; stayed there until 7 or 8 o'clock next morning; was then told to let people go; witness took no part in fight at Bertelmann's; witness got orders to go and join Nowlein at Telegraph Hill and became one of his soldiers; firing was being exchanged between our men and the soldiers; witness asked where the enemy were located; was told to watch for puffs of smoke, and that was the enemy; witness raised range of gun to 800 yards and fired promiscuously; may have hit the

wind; after firing one shot, got tired and laid down and went to sleep; after sleeping a while, got up and asked where enemy were; all witness and others had to eat on that and next day was some milk; think it was stolen from Iseberg's place; witness only fired three shots; saw Nowlein afterwards; Nowlein said better go to Koolau; heard report of cannon and saw shells; then all ran away; witness picked up piece of warm shell, but threw it away quickly; this last part witness took in battle; went out to Maunaloa; surrendered on Wednesday and was taken to Police Station; went out to battle for love of country; without to battle for carrying munitions of war and cast them aside; when witness left battle field, took milk-cann along so could have something to eat. Biplikane's statement was delivered in his usual dramatic and impressive manner. During its continuance there were bursts of mild applause throughout the council chamber. In fact, out the council chamber as good as a circus or theater. His facial expression and continuous gestures were highly interesting. The reputation enjoyed by Biplikane was not impaired in the least degree by the recital of the causes and events showing his connection and participation in the rebellion.

Abraham:—Witness took part in rebellion Sunday; was forced go into it; "Red-headed" George pointed pistol at witness and told him go and get men to fight; didn't know what fighting was to do; witness was given some gin by "Red-headed" George so he wouldn't be afraid to get men; was on way to see wife when stopped; witness got pistol when started to get men; Kauli went with witness; he was armed also; witness went to Maunaloa; found some men there who promised to come; both of us did talking; told natives all those who loved their country, now was the time to show it by going to fight; saw Kauli after came back to Kauli; witness saw lots of threaten people; witness saw lots of people at Kahala; they cleaning guns; witness did not fire single shot; surrendered to Government troops at Waiialea.

Kilonia:—Witness lives near Diamond Head; remembers Thursday night before trouble; met Pau that day; Pau told witness come 7 o'clock night to fish with some haoles coming there; witness went out that night with Pau to Waiialea; saw another boat there; steamer heading off shore; one boat went on one side of the steamer and one other; people on steamer pointed guns at us; witness got frightened and hid; witness hid near Kahala; all guns and cartridges were buried; witness buried seven guns; saw Wilcox, Townsend and Warren get off steamer into boat; went back to Bertelmann's and dispersed; witness went home and remained there until Sunday afternoon; then ran away myself up; didn't take part in rebellion; wouldn't have went out if knew going for arms.

Cross-examination:—Witness knew nothing about cleaning guns; didn't think authorities like to know about arms landed; didn't know what guns for. Charles Warren was introduced to identify a man. Can't say whether saw Abraham in boat Thursday night when landing arms; heard his name often; witness heard Pau calling Abraham; they were in other boat; saw Abraham and Kauli Sunday morning at Kahala; saw them again after they returned to Kahala from Maunaloa. Kauli:—Witness is a fisherman and lives down on beach; surrendered to Government officers at Punahou; knew about trouble Saturday night; message came from Townsend to witness that he was wanted at Kahala; told them good place to hide guns; guns piled up on side hill; Sunday went to get some people; witness and others thought best go and hide near Kaalawai; they didn't want take any part in trouble; witness given two full glasses of gin and horse and told Abraham and witness go and get men; told he killed if didn't go; told some men over beyond Waiialea that now good time to go to Kahala; witness took up no arms against Government. The Court announced that the continuation of the present cases would go over until 10 o'clock today.

At 5:45 the Court adjourned until 7 p. m.

THE COURT ANNOUNCED THAT THE FOURTH BATCH OF PRISONERS CHARGED WITH TREASON WERE BROUGHT INTO COURT A FEW MOMENTS BEFORE 7 O'CLOCK. THEY WERE: John Mahuka, Kelikuewa, Liwai Kameakane alias Pipi, Kaona, Punalua, Samuel Kalalau, Patrick Lane, Kilohana, Manuel Kulo, Henry Mahoe, Samuel K. Kalua, Nakaikuahe and Tom Pedro. When asked if they had counsel Patrick Lane said that Messrs. Neumann and Rosa would defend him; Kalalau wanted an attorney; the others had no attorney and did not want one. Paul Neumann arose and said that he and Mr. Rosa would volunteer their services to defend the prisoners. The offer was interpreted and was accepted. After Mr. Marks and Luther Wilcox were sworn in as Court stenographer and interpreter respectively, the Judge-Advocate read the order calling the Commission together. The prisoners were asked if they had objections to the personnel of the Commission. They had not; the charge was read. Paul Neumann asked leave of the Court to file a written objection later. The objection was the same made in previous cases regarding the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court announced that the objection was overruled. The prisoners were arraigned and pleaded as follows: John Mahuka, guilty. Kelikuewa, guilty. Liwai Kameakane alias Pipi, guilty. Kaona, not guilty. Punalua, not guilty. Samuel Kalalau, not guilty. Patrick Lane, guilty of carrying arms, not guilty of inciting others to rebel. Kilohana, not guilty. Manuel Kulo, guilty. Henry Mahoe, not guilty. Samuel Kalua, not guilty. Nakaikuahe, not guilty. Tom Pedro, not guilty. The Court adjourned at 8 o'clock until 10 this morning.

GUELIZAR'S SAD STORY.

Abducted by the Kurds and Forced to Become a Mohammedan.

The recent massacre of Armenians by the Kurdish missions of the sultan of Turkey and the unparalleled atrocities committed upon the hapless Armenians because they were Christians has revived



GUELIZAR.

ed interest in the story of Guelizar, the heroine of the Kurdish atrocities of five years ago. She was captured by the notorious fiend, Monssa Bey, and taken to the mountain home of a Kurdish chief. There she refused to become his wife, but was compelled to accept the Mohammedan religion.

Her mother appealed to the people of Europe to aid in rescuing her daughter and in bringing Monssa Bey to justice. Guelizar was called upon by the Turkish officials to declare her religion at the religious court of Bitlis. European powers were represented at the ceremony by their special commissioners at Constantinople, and to the surprise of the Turkish officials she boldly declared that she was a Christian and denounced the faith of Islam. Monssa Bey was tried at Constantinople for abducting her, and at the first trial he was acquitted. European courts entered their hearty protest at the failure of justice, and Monssa Bey was retried and convicted. He is now in exile, but there is a general impression that he is not being allowed to suffer as he should for his crimes. Guelizar is in Constantinople, but is not permitted to return to her people. The cross hanging at her neck was given her by the London Times as a testimonial to her courage and modesty.

Armenian women have long been the prey of the Kurds and Turks, and the stories of these repeated massacres that spare neither sex nor infancy form the blackest pages in the history of the Ottoman empire.

Welsh Authors Are Amateurs.

Welsh literature is the work of amateurs. Ceiriog was a station master; Hiraethog was an independent minister; Dewi Wyn was a miller; Mynyddog was a farmer; Watcyn Wyn commenced life as a collier, and his cousin, Gwydderig, is a collier still. One of the chieftains is an agricultural laborer, while Daniel Owone, the Welsh novelist, subsists not on literature, but on "tailoring and drapery."

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